



Background

- Debate on climate change was polarized in the U.S.
 - Full implications not realized
- Help inform the national debate
- Panel of respected military leaders
 - Not weigh in on the science issues

Questions Addressed



- What conditions are climate changes likely to produce around the world that would represent security risks to the United States?
- What are the ways in which these conditions may affect America's national security interests?
- What actions should the nation take to address the national security consequences of climate change?

Military Advisory Board

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Gen Anthony C. "Tony" Zinni (Ret.)

Sherri Goodman, Executive Director



Information Gathering Process



- Received briefings
 - Intelligence community
 - Business leaders
 - Climate scientists
- Reviewed literature
- Internal discussion, briefings from individual MAB members
 - Experiences of Regional Combatant Commanders
- Traveled to UK
 - Climate modelers
 - Senior government & military officials
 - Senior business leaders

Natural & Human Systems Affected



Water Supply



Human Health



Agriculture



Sea Level / Flood



Mechanisms for Instability and Conflict

- Instability in weak or failing states
- Cross-border resource conflicts
- Mass migrations
 - Resource shortfalls
 - Land loss (sea level rise)
- Humanitarian crises
- Direct effects on military operations



Europe





Africa

Climate change will facilitate:

- · weakened governance
- · economic collapse
- · human migrations
- potential conflicts

Stability operations and humanitarian missions could increase for U.S.





Middle East

Water security will be threatened two-thirds of the Arab world already depends on water sources Loss of food and water external to their borders security will increase pressure to emigrate across borders



Asia

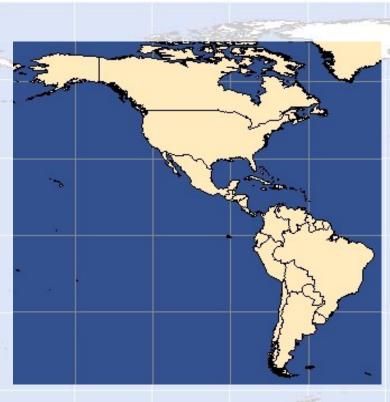
Almost 40 percent (1.6 billion) of Asia's 4 billion people live within 45 miles of the coast

Reduced agricultural productivity, threats to water, and spread of infectious disease will stress the region





Western Hemisphere



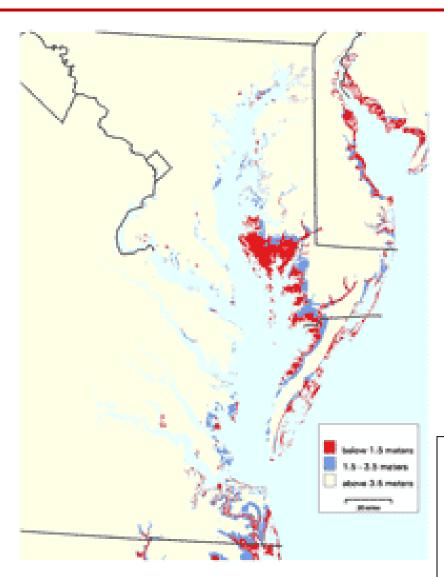
Coastal areas vulnerable to sea level rise coupled with more intense hurricanes

Loss of glaciers will strain water supply in Andean regions

Migration into the U.S. will likely increase

Virginia Sea Level Rise





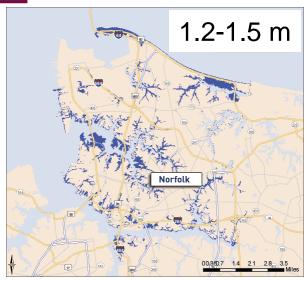
More than 374 square miles of Virginia lies less than five feet above sea level

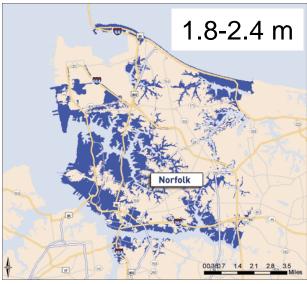
Hampton, Norfolk, Virginia Beach Military Installations

- 1. Camp Peary Experimental Training Activity
- 2. Fleet Industrial Supply Center, Cheatham
- 3. Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown
- 4. Fort Eustis Military Reservation
- 5. Langley Air Force Base
- 6. US Army Garrison and Fort Monroe
- 7. Norfolk Naval Base/Camp Elmore
- 8. Little Creek Amphibious Base
- 9. US Army Garrison and Fort Story
- 10. Naval Air Station, Oceana
- 11. Fleet Combat Training Center, Atlantic Fleet
- 12. Fentress Auxiliary Landing Field
- 13. Naval Support Activity Norfolk, Northwest Annex
- 14. Norfolk Naval Base, St. Julian Creek Annex
- 15. Norfolk Naval Shipyard
- 16. US Naval Regional Medical Center
- 17. Fort Norfolk
- 18. United States Joint Forces Command
- 19. Craney Island Fuel Depot & Dredge Disposal
- •The world's largest naval station is in Norfolk
- •Virginia Beach
 - Is a tourist destination that brings 11,400 jobs and \$895 million in revenue
 - Is a commercial fishing industry worth \$130 million in 2005

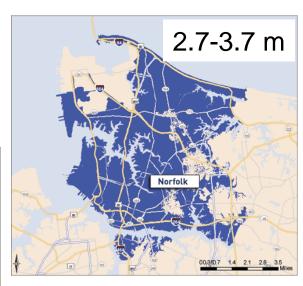
Hampton Roads

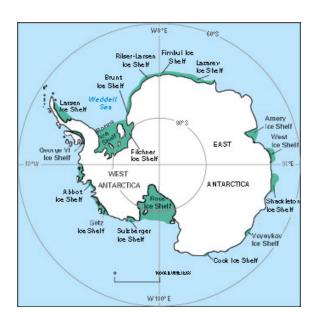






| Location | Volume (km³) | Potential sea-level rise (m) |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| East Antarctic ice sheet | 26,039,200 | 64.80 |
| West Antarctic ice sheet | 3,262,000 | 8.06 |
| Antarctic Peninsula | 227,100 | .46 |
| Greenland | 2,620,000 | 6.55 |
| All other ice caps, ice fields, and valley glaciers | 180,000 | .45 |
| Total | 32,328,300 | 80.32 |





Conclusions

- Climate change acts as a threat multiplier for instability in some of the most volatile regions of the world
- Projected climate change will add to tensions even in stable regions of the world
- Climate change, national security, and energy dependence are a related set of challenges
- Projected climate change poses a serious threat to America's national security

GEN Sullivan on Risk

We never have 100% certainty.

If you wait until you have 100% certainty, something bad is going to happen on the battlefield.

That's something we know.



Recommendations

- National security consequences of climate change should be fully integrated into national security and national defense strategies
- U.S. should commit to stronger national and international roles to help stabilize climate change at levels that will avoid significant disruption to global security and stability
- U.S. should commit to global partnerships that help less developed nations build the capacity and resiliency to better manage climate impacts

Recommendations (continued)



- The Department of Defense should enhance operational capability by accelerating the adoption of improved business processes and innovative technologies that result in improved U.S. combat power through energy efficiency
- The Department of Defense should conduct an assessment of the impact on U.S. military installations worldwide of rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and other projected climate change impacts

Legislative Impact: Recommendation I



- National Intelligence Estimate on security implications of climate change:
 - Intel Community already writing National
 Intelligence Estimate; expected Spring 2008
 - House version includes NIE-directives; Senate version does not (as of 3 Oct)
- Incorporation into Nat'l Security & Defense Strategies:
 - National Defense Authorization Act includes language from report

Legislative Impact: Recommendation 2



- Senators Warner and Lieberman have introduced the America's Climate Security Act (ACSA) of 2007
 - If enacted, the ACSA would achieve substantial, long-term cuts in U.S. greenhouse-gas emissions
 - It is projected to reduce total U.S. greenhousegas emissions by as much as 70% of the 2005 level in 2050

A Final Thought

We will pay for this one way or another.

We will pay to reduce greenhouse gas emissions today, and we'll have to take an economic hit of some kind.

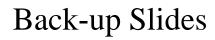
Or, we will pay the price later in military terms.

And that will involve human lives.

There will be a human toll.

— Gen Zinni







United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510



April 17, 2007

"National Security and the Threat of Climate Change" A New Report Provides Important Insights into Global Warming as a Threat Multiplier for Instability

Richard J. Durbin

United States Senator

Joe Biden

United States Senator

Barbara Boxer

United States Senator

Chuck Hagel

United States Senator

Richard Lugar

United States Senator

Joseph Lieberman

United States Senator

Additional Public Forums



- Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) Washington D.C.
- CFR New York
- World Wildlife Fund
- Carnegie Endowment Environmental Roundtable
- Woodrow Wilson Center
- National Academy of Science
- Office of the Secretary of Defense
- Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
- Friends of Europe Transatlantic Conference
- National Press Club (12 July)

Congressional Action



Senate Foreign Relations Committee Hearing



Congressional Action

110TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 1018

To address security risks posed by global climate change and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

March 28, 2007

Mr. Durbin (for himself, Mr. Hagel, and Mrs. Feinstein) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Select Committee on Intelligence

110th CONGRESS 1st Session H. R. 1961

To address security risks posed by global climate change, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 19, 2007

A BILL

To address security risks posed by global climate change, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Global Climate Change Security Oversight Act'.